

- iv. His philosophy of education was a combination of ethics, religion and morals. It also comprised naturalism, pragmatism and realism, each contributing its share to a man-making education. To him, the ultimate aim of education was self-realization. He firmly believed that character was more important than intellectual attainment, and duties more than rights.
- v. In line with the Vedanta philosophy, Vivekananda held that a progressive reconstruction of the social, economic and political life of the people alone would make them free from the worries and cares of life. He anticipated the modern adult education programme for functional literacy to fisherman and ploughmen.

Chauhan, B.P.S. (1981) worked on “Educational Philosophy of Swami Dayanand”.⁸

Objectives:

The main objectives of the study were:

- i. To study the philosophical thoughts of Swami Dayananda according to his own granths and Bhasya granths and many other writings on him.
- ii. To study the educational philosophy in the background of his philosophical thoughts.
- iii. To find out the nature of education on the basis of his granths and literature.
- iv. To study the aims of education and teaching methods and techniques in the background of the aims of life propounded by Swami Dayanand.
- v. To study the nature of the teacher and the taught, their duties and roles as viewed by him in his granths.
- vi. To study the spiritual, religious and moral education inherent in his philosophy.